

Water use and monitoring networks in Kentucky

Kentucky Farm Bureau December 10, 2014

U.S. Department of the Interior U.S. Geological Survey

Video 60-Minutes "Depleting the water"





Water use – Where does the data come from?



All water-use data is available to 2010 (down to the county level) at: http://waterdata.usgs.gov/ky/nwis/water_use/

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Water Use D	ata for Kentucky			
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1985	County	Public Supply		
2000		Domestic		
2005		Total Thermoelectric Power		
		Geothermal Thermoelectric Power		
		Nuclear Thermoelectric Power		
Submit Reset				



Compiled data is available at: http://water.usgs.gov/watuse/

National data is compiled every 5 years; however, states often publish less frequently.

KY published 1995, 2000, and 2005 in a single report – 2010 has not been published (depends on local support)





Water use – a National perspective 2010 data



Total Water Use, 2010





National withdrawals by category



2010 withdrawals by category, in million gallons per day

Publi	c supply		42,000
Self-s	upplied do	omestic	3,600
Irriga	tion		115,000
Lives	tock		2,000
Aqua	culture		9,420
Self-s	upplied in	dustrial	15,900
Minir	ng		5,320
Therr	noelectric	power	161,000

Values do not sum to 355,000 Mgal/d because of independent rounding



Surface-water withdrawals, 2010





Groundwater withdrawals, 2010





Trends in population and freshwater withdrawals





Trends in withdrawals by category





Irrigation









Irrigation – much work goes into making these estimates!

"Documentation of Methods and Inventory of Irrigation Data Collected for the 2000 and 2005 U.S. Geological Survey Estimated Use of Water in the United States, Comparison of USGS-Compiled Irrigation Data to Other Sources, and Recommendations for Future Compilations"

http://pubs.usgs.gov/sir/2011/5166/



Documentation of Methods and Inventory of Irrigation Data Collected for the 2000 and 2005 U.S. Geological Survey Estimated Use of Water in the United States, Comparison of USGS-Compiled Irrigation Data to Other Sources, and Recommendations for Future Compilations.





Livestock

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Water use in Kentucky



Total water withdrawals in Kentucky, 2005





Total water withdrawals in Kentucky, 2005, without thermoelectric power





Total population in Kentucky, 2005



Location of <u>permitted</u> public water-supply withdrawals in Kentucky, 2005

EXPLANATION

- Surface-water-withdrawal site
- Ground-water-withdrawal site



Permitted public water-supply withdrawal ranges and surface- and ground-water withdrawal totals in Kentucky, 2005

EXPLANATION



Average annual permitted public watersupply withdrawals, by watershed, in Kentucky, 2005



Percent change in permitted public watersupply withdrawals in KY, 1995–2005

Small increases and decreases in permitted public water-supply withdrawals can be attributed to population changes. Large increases and decreases can be attributed to merging of supply systems, change(s) in source, or purchases from other counties.



Population change and permitted public water-supply withdrawal change in KY, 1995–2005

A rise in population does not necessarily show a corresponding rise in public water-supply withdrawals. Increased water demand may be met by water withdrawn from outside the respective county or outside Kentucky and transferred into the county. Additionally, an increase in public water-supply withdrawals in counties with a decrease in population may reflect the States efforts to provide water to unserved and under-served areas.

EXPLANATION



Hydrologic monitoring networks

How do you know the impacts of water use?



Real-Time Streamgages



Groundwater – real-time observation wells

Only one (1) site in Kentucky with real-time groundwater data Approximately 1,650 sites nationally with real-time groundwater data (~854,000 sites in database)





Hydrologic monitoring networks

How do we quantify surface water?



Real-Time Streamflow gages





What is a USGS Gaging Station?

A device that can provide continuous information on precipitation, surface-water quantity and quality, or groundwater.

USGS has been operating gages in Kentucky since ~1907 (data is still readily available!)





How does a stream gage work?







It tracks the water-level (stage) as it rises and falls using various techniques that are dependent on the site.

Stage data typically becomes streamflow (CFS) by means of a rating curve – this requires expertise in hydrology and hydraulics.





How does a stream gage work (with modern non-contact sensors)?

Acoustics

Note that much of this acoustic technology is <u>developed in</u> <u>Kentucky</u> by USGS Hydrologists, Dave Mueller and Justin Boldt.





How does a stream gage work (with modern non-contact sensors)?



Radar





USGS GOES near real-time Data Collection System



Due to our gage network, we have a decent idea about surface water in Kentucky – not perfect, but we can paint a picture.



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Explanation - Percentile classes										
lowest- 10th percentile	5	10-24	25-75	76-90	95	90th percentile -highest	Runoff			
Much below Normal		Below normal	Normal	Above normal	Much above normal					

Hydrologic monitoring networks

How do we quantify groundwater?



Real-Time Ground Water Observation Wells

Typically, much easier to operate (hence cheaper); however, the devil is in QA/QC (drift, etc.), telemetry, and data management! There's doing it and then there's doing it right.

For example, USGS spends ~\$4.5M each year to operate our database that reaches back over a century (it is an enormous database).





Our 1 Real-Time Ground Water Observation Well Viola well – active since ~1950









Provides great information, but it's only ONE point in <u>Kentucky</u> – <u>Nationally</u>, it's part of a large comprehensive network, but <u>locally</u> (beyond that immediate area), it tells us very little about Kentucky. Ideally, groundwater is part of a comprehensive local network (as in Pennsylvania and other states) –

We do not have this ability in KY.





Observation wells in a optimized network can tell us something about regional / local groundwater availability and resources.

The PA network is developed by county due to the local hydrogeology, a KY network would likely use a different criteria (aquifer).





Hydrologic monitoring networks

Where do I find this data?



USGS Water Watch

Surface water: http://waterwatch.usgs.gov/

Water quality: http://waterwatch.usgs.gov/wqwatch/

Groundwater: http://groundwaterwatch.usgs.gov/





NWISWeb – http://waterdata.usgs.gov/ky/nwis

- These pages provide access to water-resources data collected at approximately 1.6 million sites in all 50 States. This number is constantly growing.
- KENTUCKY:
- Approx. 14,750 total sites
- Approx. 210 real-time sites
- Approx. 100 rain gages
- Approx. 315 daily SW data sites
- Approx. 350 sites for Peak Flow Data
- Approx. 900 sites for field measurements
- Approx. 8,200 sites of GW field meas.
- 1 real-time GW well
- Approx. 50 real-time QW sites
- Approx. 5,200 field/lab samples
- Water Use data from 1985-2010







What data there is does not point to any specific current issue other than some areas with a dependency on GW are also agricultural areas that could develop GW-based irrigation systems. KY falls well below other states in water use.

HOWEVER, we have virtually NO GW observation-well data outside of Louisville and some small project areas – any conclusions regarding state-wide GW are speculation at best. The existing KY streamflow-gaging network is also shifting into urban areas (same # of gages, but less statistical strength in rural areas).



Questions?

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KY Counties



